1888.

The year 1888 premises to be a year of splendid golfficel developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Greek from the magnificent victory over the com-tined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fluorious in the cause of fruth and right.

THE 6501 has six, eight, turelve, and sixteen gages, as eccentee requires, and is ahead of all competition in overything that makes a newspaper.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1684

Had to Get There!

A despatch from Boston travelled six thoucand miles to reach The Sun office. There were no land wires standing on Tacaday about New York, and, indeed, thing was secure from the paralyzing the of the great storm except the Atlanthes in their ocean depths. Thus it of Chicago, Pittsburg, and St.

Louis a gired news of what was transpiring in seclude Boston by way of Great Britain, while Boston in turn printed in the esteemed Herald of the city the news of New York telegraphed the from The Sun office by way of London a Newfoundland!

What queer day these be that we are fallen upon, when a drive 6,000 miles or more for the news at is almost at our doors, and project it by the lightning through sterile Bockport and bleaker Canso to the Land's End and Ledon, and thence back again by Coney Islan, to imprisoned New York!

It only goes to show what telegraph ean do, just as the last two days he shown what without it we cannot do. Sow and storm did not stop the Stock Exchange all the other exchanges. Isolation do it. The telegraph has made the Stock Exchain ntial part of a wonderfully coord. nated whole and the entire business anatomy of the country acts upon a common circulation and a common vitality. Any one detries the Homestead Lawa." eulation and a common vitality. Any one part that is cut off from the common system must discontinue its functions, and Nev York will suffer from commercial paralysis whenever its telegraphs are destroyed.

THE EVENING SUN doesn't look as if it suffored from any visible paralysis, but all the came it is great fun getting news from Boston by way of her Britannic Majesty's insu-

The following letter, received at THE SUN office late on Tuesday night from the Com mercial Cable Company, explains itself:

"We are pleased to inform you that TEE SUN'S despatch for the Berald, via London, was received in Boston at Eleft P. M. It was ferwarded from this office at 10:46 P. M. This is speed. Respectfully,
"Thus COMMERCIAL CARRE CONTAIN."

Great is the Commercial Cable Company. and we take this occasion of testifying to the generous and liberal spirit of its adminon. If its managers had owned the whole Bur office, they could not have shown more enterprise or enthusiasm in securing the delivery of our despatches under circum-

A Warning for Those Capable of Being Warned.

In the Presidential canvass of 1880 the in troduction of the free trade issue on the ocratic side turned the tide, till then flowing flush and full in the direction of Democratic success, and gave the electoral vote of New York to GARFIELD, thereby securing his election. Without New York's selectoral votes the Republicans had 179. and they needed 189 to make a majority.

In 1884 the tariff issue did not enter so targely into the canvass, but there was enough of it, and enough of the discussion of the lose the Democrats a serious mass of votes, a still larger defection being prevented by the efforts of SAMUEL J. BANDALL and GROBGE L. CONVERSE, who, in the critical ssing days of the campaign, stemmed the tide by labors and services which seem to have quite faded from the memory of Mugwamps and Free Traders alike. As it was, Mr. CLEVELAND had in New York a plurality of 1.047 in a vote of 1.171.268.

It has not passed from observation that valiant and uncompromising as is the Mugwump Free Trader along the early days of enting and in the midsummer of a Presidential year, his ardor cools and his courage softens with the approach of election day in any of the States whose electoral vote is indispensable to Democratic success. Nor is this without reason. In the State of New Tork-now preëminent in the extent, variety, and growth of its manufactures-protection towns and protection districts are continually increasing, while the farming districts are steadily declining in voting importance. A city like Troy, to take one manufacturing town as an illustration, cast 11,000 votes in 1875, and gave a Democratic majerity then of 1,296. Since then the vote has ressed to probably 15,000, and it gave last ember a Democratic majority of 3,269. But it is exceedingly doubtful if a Demoeratic Free Trader could carry it at all. What is true of Troy is true also of every manufacturing city in the State. It is the vote of the cities which alone can make New York Democratic; and on the majorities which the cities give the Democrats must depend for success. Last November while the Democratic State ticket had 17,000 plurality in the whole State, it could show only 469,889 votes for its leading candidate, Cook, Secretary of State, against the aggregate of 574,302 east for his five competitors—on absolute

four thousand. At the same time the principal cities gave him these majorities: New York, our greatest manufacturing centre, 52,214; Brooklyn, 8,692; Troy, 3,269; Albany, 2,070; Rochester, 2,055; Long Island City, 1,221; Elmira, 816; Utica, 406, and Schened tady, 216. Without their votes the Democrats would have been in a minority in the State, as compared with the Republicans alone, more than fifty times exceeding Mr. CLEVELAND'S plurality in 1884.

If the tariff message and the British treaty are to constitute, as we are told, the "issues" on the Democratic side for 1888, it would be just as well for the advocates of such a plan of campaign to study for a brief period beforehand the politics of the State whose electoral vote is to decide the contest. For, if that subject is not studied and studied to earnest purpose before the June Convention in St. Louis, a repetition of some of the grotesque blunders of the 1880 canvass may restore the chances and revive the hopes of the Republicans, otherwise left face to face with inevitable defeat.

The Lesson of Democratic Unity Thrown Overboard by the Theorists.

We have had an opportunity of perusing the so-called Plan for the Organization and Convention of Democratic Clubs, which has been sent forth by committees of the Young Men's Democratic Clubs of New York, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and Milwaukee.

These are apparently all clubs with the

doctrine of Free Trade as their fundamental

measure and aim of legislation. "We believe," says their circular, "that only by taking distinct issue, and fighting a bold and aggressive campaign upon the great questions of legislative policy, can success in 1888 be secured. We seek to associat ourselves with all who are of the same opinions among the young Democracy of the nation, not only for cooperation after the National Convention shall have been held. but also for influence upon the Convention itself, that the platform shall be definite and unmistakable, and the candidates pledged to

its immediate enforcement." The measures of legislative policy to which the proposed organization is to be applied, are thus described in the circular:

"a That the general Government shall not use it

teresta.
"A. That all raw materials shall be freed from impo duties and a general reduction of the tariff effected.
"c. That the Civil Service Laws which have been his interpretation and enforcement of those laws upheld tion, tending to destroy competition, endanger the rights of individuals, and create the monopolies which "6. That the public lands shall be reserved to actua

h this theoretical and elaborate platform there are five propositions. The first two look to ard free trade, the third and fifth look now-are, and the fourth, which relates to big trues and corporate consolidations, expresses a vew of that subject which order expresses a v.w of that subject which orig-inated in the his oric precincts of Tammany Hall, and, so far a we are aware, has never

yet met with Democratic contradiction.

The declaration in (avor of upholding President CLEVELAND'S terpretation of the civil service laws is empty and worthless for the reason that it does not shelfy which in-terpretation is intended. Mr. CLEVELAND was first in favor of a non-partiss, civil ser-vice, based on literary examination, the exclusion of politics, and permanence of toure; but during the last year or two he has bu back to the Democratic plan of political a pointments and rotation in office on politics grounds; and this plan he has enforced with much more energy and consistency than he had before displayed in enforcing site. The young men which of the two plans they intend to stand by, the Chinese or the Democratic. They cannot stand by both of them and

their present utterance signifies nothing. The same is true of their proposal to keep the public lands for actual settlers. Nobody desires to do anything else with the public lands; and thus that plank of their platform has no point or pertinency because all the world agrees with it. It is like sustaining the multiplication table, or the rule of three.

The taxation proposal of our young men is also a glittering generality, to which in its abstract form nobody would object; but it has a purpose underneath to which very decided objections will be made, and that purpose is the promotion of free trade doctrines and measures. So of the proposal to make raw materials free. That is another glitter ing generality, which people will assent to in the abstract, but which doesn't seem to work in practice. The unqualified fre traders of Mr. MILLS's committee have tried to materialize it, but they have falled. Their tariff bill, poor and unsatisfactory as it is does not establish the freedom of raw ma terials; and if they can't do it, how can the untried talents of these theoretical young men accomplish the task?

These young Democrats also speak of secu ing success in 1888, and by that we presum they mean the election of a Democratic Presi dent; and yet they carefully ignore and leave out of view the one evident and consplcuous means through the use of which such such cess could be made certain; and that means is the Unity of the Democracy in earnest support of a candidate who will arouse enthusiasm and inspire union and confiden It is only three months since we had ar election in this city in which all these conditions were realized, and success, splendid and cheering, was the consequence. There were no abstract theories, no Chinese literar examinations, no Mugwump hypocrisie about that election. We had a candidate for whom every Democrat felt a genuine enthu siasm. We had the noble old banner of Democracy to fight under and to cheer for and we wanted nothing else. We had one purpose, which was to win a battle for the Democracy. We did not begin by separating the free traders from the protectionists, or the silver men from the gold bugs, or the CLEVELAND men from the anti-CLEVELAND men. All were called out to battle, united, organized, animated and disciplined in the name of Democracy alone. When that compact, solid phalanx was launched against the foe, the spectacle was superb and the victory magnificent. And but for that victory, the theoretical states men who talk so loftly to-day, would now have been of no more importance than

snow wreath on the lamp post. Is it not possible to take to heart the lesson of that notable experience? Mr. CLEVE LAND began by rejecting it in his message substituting for Democratic unity the ap parent purpose of Democratic division. And now these young theorists of Boston, Brook

the carnest Democrate of the country like the prospect which is thus held up before

Does the Change Mean Peace or War? We are told that Government stocks are quoted higher on the Continental Exchanges since the death of Kalser WILLIAM. Financlers, then imagine that by the access Emperor FREDERICK the chances of an early war in Europe have been lessened. What ground is there for such expectations?

Let us assume, first, that the new sov ereign will live and rule without the inter position of a regency for some eight months, or until the return of winter shall again make military operations impractica Under such circumstances the optimistic view of the stock markets would in all likelihood be justified by the event. Already Emperor FREDERICK has made manifest his wish to treat France and Russia, the only possible antagonists of Germany, in conciliatory way. Before he left San Remo, and without any intimation of his purpose to Prince BISMARCK, he sent s friendly despatch to President CARNOT, thanking the French people through their chief magistrate for the sympathy expressed for him throughout his sufferings, and which, we may add, was sharply contrasted with their severe comments on the proceedings and presumed aspirations of his son, Prince WILLIAM, It also appears from an announce ment in the Czar's official organ, the Journal de St. Petersbourg, that, without waiting to consult with the statesman who is still ostensibly his Chancellor, the new ruler hastened to affirm by telegraph to the Russian autocrat his desire to maintain unbroken the close ties amity which during the greater part of his father's life had bound the Prussian monarchy to the Northern Empire. In the utterance of such feelings at such a time we are justified in recognizing something more than conventional civility. It is as if the Emperor declared bluntly to France and Russia: Worry yourselves no longer about the pro jects of Prince BISMARCK! Henceforth I mean to govern Germany, and it is only my intentions about which you need be cor cerned.

There is another motive, not the less strong because scarcely avowable, which is likely to influence in favor of peace the minds of the new Emperor and of his English consort. Just so long as war can be averted, the painful question of the present monarch's incapacity can be deferred. It is most improbable that any open objection will be made to his taking the oath to observe the Prussian Constitution by a written affirmation or a gesture of assent Neither is there much reason to doubt that, provided Emperor FREDERICK retains his present strength for eight months to come, he could manage to transact ordinary business with his Ministers since, after listening to their oral communi cations, he could signify his decision in writing. It is true that, governing under such conditions, he would tend to yield more and more completely to the wishes of the Empress, who would be his inseparable companion. But that in her eyes would scarcely be a disability. The moment, however, that war broke out the inadmissibility of a speechless and virtually bedridden king would be patent to all Prussians, and the popular clamor for the appointment of a regency would be irresistible.

Now, suppose that instead of exercising the active functions of kingship until the next winter, Emperor FREDERICK should be forced at a date much earlier, by the progress of his malady or by the pressure of events, to agree to a regency. However repugnant the selection of Prince WILLIAM for such an office might be to him and the Empress, no other regent would be possible under the Prussian Constitution The powers, then, of the HOHENZOL-LERNS, which in spite of constitutions and the sembance of parliamentary in-stitutions, are, thinks to BISMARCE, practically absolute, would fall to a voung man Who is as much districted and disliked in St. Pehrsburgh as he is in Paris, and who is believecto return the hosality with interest. byloudy, such a regent, the embodies all the hope, and passions of brussian militarism, would instead of acting as a check on BISMARCE, be restrained only with the utmost difficulty by the iron Cancellor. Within twenty-four hours after his assumption of the real authority of a sovereign, the signs of tempest would be registered by the

Stock Exchanges of the world. The peace is indeed precarious that de pends on the ability of the hapless victim of an incurable disease to grasp the sceptre the stalwart HOHENZOLLERNS.

The Glorious Sun and the Humble Gutter.

We refer to our great prototype in the heavens. So far as we were concerned its energy was suspended for the last two days, but a glimpse of its splendor last evening reminds us that it is soon again to get in its work with accumulated ability.

Blizzards are transitory, like all things crazy and reckless. But the sun doesn't stop. That great authority, Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, calculates that fifty million years must pass before it will show signs of giving out. It is a stayer. It weakens not

appreciably from day to day. All of which reminds us that we must prepare with unprecedented energy-for an unprecedented occasion demands it. The sun must have its approaching spree without injury to ourselves. Beware of the thaw. The indispensable element of comfort when it sets in will be clean and empty gutters Clean them out thoroughly and scientifically so when the great orb brings North again our regular isotherm, the track will be clear and unimpeded for him to wash the great city of New York with the overflowing tears of the decaying and repentant blizzard.

The gutters must be cleaned out whatever

Taking a Vacation.

The Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of St. James's, has obtained leave of absence for sixty days, and next month he will leave temporarily the land of his adoption for the land of his birth. Presumably the social duties or pleasures which form the main occupation of an American Minister to England have so exhausted Mr. PHELPS as to make a vacation necessary for him. It is important that he should lay in a stock of health on which to go through the London season.

Mr. PHELIS'S leave of absence should be nade permanent if the Administration shared in the general feeling of the country that the aim of an American Minister to England should be to utter and represent the opinions of Americans, and not to toady to the prejudices of Englishmen of the privileged class Mr. PHELPS is said to be well liked by Englishmen. He is well disliked by the mass of Americans, because he has omitted or forgotten his public duty, and has seen anxious to be an Englishman of the English men and not an American of the Americans for his five competitors—on absolute lyn, and Milwaukee imitate his example; A Minister who represents not the nation recruits af over one hundred and and shall the harvest be? And how do which sends him, but the nation be which be

sent, cannot be considered as particularly rell qualified for his post.

tion and for the Democratic party that Mr. PHELPS possesses such a disosition to fall down on the kness and orship England. Whatever his talents and virtues may be, Mr. PHRLPS was unknown before his appointment to the English mission, and he has not improved upon sintance. As a private citizen he has full right and privilege to denationalize himself as much as he can. As the representative of this republic, however, he ought to be American in his sympathies and conrictions; and as the envoy of a Democratio Administration he ought not to be in opposition to the opinions and the hopes of most of his party.

The Milk Question.

When the first milk train enters New York the accompanying milkman should find the city in an attitude of humble apology. It can never be said again that city milk is all chalk and water. Our recent isolation shows that there must be real milk in it.

Yesterday there was not a drop of milk in town. The two days' separation of the metropolis from the rural cows stopped the supply utterly, and demonstrated to the parrowest and most skeptical disposition that the genuine milkman is a positive and indisputable reality and that his commercial title rests upon a veritable foundation of

genuine business. The number of families to feel his loss during these days is incalculable. Bachelors have been able to get along well enough, but young children have been subjected in innumerable cases to serious suffering from lack of milk. The amount of milk which this city must have every day is enormous, and, upon learning that we have not credited the milkman with half or a quarter of his actual contributions to our welfare, the majority of our fellow citizens should hasten and present to him their regretful apologies.

Mr. BLAINE will not be the Republican canlidate for President, but his friends will select the man for that distinction.

If the new German Emperor can live through the excitement and the trying ceremonies of his entry to Berlin, his fathe funeral, his own coronation, and his other im-perial duties, he must be a stronger man, and n better physical condition, than he has been represented as being by the bulletins from San omo during the past few months.

In the worst of the blizzard, New York was dependent for the transportation of persons and the transmission of intelligence solely upon three things that were not known here a lozen years ago-the elevated railroads, the Brooklyn bridge, and the telephone.

In the death of HENRY BERGH New York oses one of her most useful and public-spirited citizens. His life was wrapped up in his So-ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was indefatigable in its service. He was fearless in the prosecution of its work. He did much to relieve the wrongs and sufferings endured by our working horses and to promote the growth of a kindly spirit toward the lower orders of creation. The fortune which he in herited was turned to good account.

How glad we were to learn yesterday that the United States had been all right while we were shut off from all news of them !

So it appears that we are to be saved from the dangers of a war with the Sultan of Morocco. Secretary WHITNEY'S navy, including the Mediterranean squadron, can continue to take a rest, and can be patched up, according to such orders as may be issued. At the same time the Sultan, MULEY-HASSAN, Prince of True Believers, and spiritual ruler of his Mohammedan subjects, can safely renew his ommands to his Vizier to proceed with the military and religious preparations for the Moors and the Americans rejoice.

The town of New York desires at the earliest opportunity to salute the town of Devil's Lake, and to say that the worst fears of he outside world as to the fate of New York were happily not realized. As New York shared in the universal anxiety concerning Devil's Lake during the blizzard of January, so doubtss Devil's Lake thought o its isolation by the blizzard of March.

Now look out for your health during the period of thaw and slush and damp, chilly air, Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will on give for his life."

Mr. LAVRENTIVS SVLLIVANVS'S Liverpool guardian, Mr. Magnus, avers that the cham-pion's swollen right arm alone saved MITCHELL from destruction. Well, perhaps it's better to have a swollen arm than the swollen head which is the usual characteristic and bane of

Siampions. New municipal motto for the seal of this municipal corporation: Decet Ambulare. Which being biglished is: What's the matter with

The first train of cars from the Oxus River rolled into the city of Bokhara the other day. The greaust factor in modern progress has therefore reached the centre of conservative Mohammedausm, the city of a hundred mosques, whose petale think the followers of Islam in Persia and India are little better than infidels, because they have permitted their lives and conduct to be influenced by other laws and teachings than those of the Koras The fourth stage in the opvelopment of this remarkable railroad will be its extension to Samarcand, 140 miles beyond Bokhara, and then it will undoubtedly be extended to Zashkend, the capital of Russian Turkestan, connecting the Caspian Sea with Central Asia by a railroad nearly 1,200 miles long, about the distance between New York and the Mississippi River. This pioneer road in Central Asia s only the forerunner of other long lines, already projected, which are destited to revo lutionize the conditions of life is the great region which for centuries has been one of the

To the lovers of the beautiful the spectacle of yesterday afternoon on the Bowery, when the serried hosts of Italians and Slavogians swept along, welding their useful picks and shovels, while keeping time in a sort of Runio rhyme, was pleasing

nost isolated parts of the world.

One of our contemporaries is trying to frighten its readers ever the prospects of a amine in the city on account of the railroad blockade. There is no such prospect. The most competent authorities on the subject give the assurance that there is an abundance of provisions in the city to last till the lines of supply are opened.

Whether it storm or thaw, the walking in town on St. Patrick's Day will be even worse

In addition to the destructive floods in Hungary, of which we made note vesterday, we now learn by cable that the river Meuse in Holland has overflowed its banks, and has inandated several places, the names of which are not to be found in Lippincott's Gazetteer. And yet we are boasting of our blizzard!

The sparrows perished for lack of crumes; the babies suffered for want of milk; the spect-lators grouned for lack of a market; the railroad companies suffered for lack of tracks; the storekeepers for want of customers; the school shildren for lack of their lessons; the working people for want of work; the telegraphers for want of wires; the regplakers for lack of stuff to hook; the theatres for want of patrons : the | Is this quite right !

Memor dealers for lack of timplers; the police for lack of lawbreakers, and the editors for lack of despatches. Truly, will days for all were

An idiot who says that "weeks ago" he predicted the recent atmospheric unpleasant-ness, has been excavated at Gloversville. Why was he dug up? Why doesn't he go and bury himself irrevocably, and deeper than ever

It is announced that H-r M-js-ty the Queen has peremptorily directed that her esteemed son-in-law, HENRY BATTENBERG, shall hunt no more. The poor chap has broken many bones, and got many falls, in his persovering efforts to be a fine young English sportsman. He seems entitled to a pension. Few princelets have worked harder than HENRY, and it is regrettable that his persistent attempts to become an English gentleman have been so unsuccessful. Since the husband of the Princess of MONCONTOUR (née Hroq) there has been no more industrious imitator of the English sporting magnate than Brether BATTENBERG.

It took a column of space and a picture yesterday morning for the World to explain how it pulled the Pennsylvania Railroad out of the snow by letting General Manager Thomp-son in Philadelphia send word to Superintendent CRAWFORD in Jersey City over the World's long-distance telephone. At the same time the World failed entirely to get the important news that the Pennsylvania Railroad had opened communication with the outside world by running trains to Newark, being the first trains to run out of the city. It likewise didn't have the news that the Fourth avenue horse cars had begun to run, being the first started in the city; or the news that Mr. AUSTIN CORBIN had arrived in Long Island City, bringing in the first train that had run either way on Long Island; or the news that the roofs had been blown from five houses and nine families turned out in the cold in Brooklyn; or the news that JOHN L. SULLIVAN had challenged the world again ; that Speaker CARLISLE had arrived in Washington, and was recovered from any of a dozen other interesting and important

ces of news that were published in THE SUK. Most of that column of long-distance telephone space was taken up with telling of the times when that means of railroad communication failed to work, but that is characteristic of all the World's blinzard news. Its columns nowadays are devoted chiefly to telling how its

reporters didn't get there.

And, by the way, what cheap stuff it is that
the World prints about its long-distance telephone, an instrument which was first used for the procuring of news months ago in THE SUN office, and which has since been put into nearly every newspaper office in the city. If the World would get some news over its telephone from points that cannot be reached in any other way, and print it, the feat might be worth talking about

Meantime THE SUN is still at the old stand. furnishing every day all the news that can be got by reporters who do get! there, long-distance and other telephones that carry news not railroad messages, a tug that gets down among the wrecked pilots when other craft fail a sleigh and a reporter that reach Coney and various other facilities for the gathering of news under difficulties, the use of which will probably occur to some of our esteemed cor temporaries about the time the next blizzard gets here.
The Sun yesterday printed more news from

the rest of the country, obtained over its long distance telephone alone, than the World printed altogether, to say nothing of cable messages from Boston, and the first and only news that had been received from there since the storm began.

His Majestic Nibs, the King of Servia, has ommanded that the Skuptschina be opened on the 19th day of this month So that the streets of New York will be opened at least a week before the Skuptschina is.

The Thirteen Club would have been profoundly snowed under if the Bad Lands sephyr had happened to come on the day before yes fore yesterday. And yet the 12th was the 18th

The car horses aren't saying anything neither do they kick. Even a blizzard make

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS Not Impossible

From the Cleveland Leader We can readily believe that a situation ma is his imperative duty to decline being a candidate—fe stance, if he did not have votes enough in the Conve

Not a Precedent, but a Narrow Essans. From the Albany Times. It will be for our friends to look at the result

1884 not as a precedent but as a narrow escape No Available Candidate! From the Green Bay Advocate.

"The great Democratic party is compelled to init that it has but one man who is a suitable and allable candidate for the Presidency."

This utter nonsense and palpable faisehood is rolled under the tongues of Republican orators like a sweet morsel. "No available candidate!" What is the mat-ter with Governor Hill of New York, of Allen R. Thurman of Ohio, of Mayor Hewitt of New York city, Secretary Whitney, and a dozen others whose names are as fa miliar as household words? "No available candidate!" The wise Senators talk like schoolboys; they are trying to make a thing true by much repetition. They know

Save the Democracy in New York.

Prom the Rhinebeck Gazette.

That the Democrats of New York are dissatisfied with the Administration is too patent to be denied.

The press, it is true, are valuey attempting to convince the beauty attempting to convince the leaders in other States to the contrary, but ever friend of the Administration in every town in the Statis daily and hourly exhausting his lungs and brains is order to convince his neighbors that the President popular in distant localities, and that the salvation of the Democracy depends upon Cleveland's renomination, and that Governor Hill is working night and day to bring it about; whereas, in point of fact, it is true and well up derstood that Hill's strength is his antagonism to th policy of surrandering the principles, as well as the rank and file of the party. A compromise with Cleveland would extinguish his political life. The people feel that the Civil Service act is not only anti-De positive encroachment on their rights; that the Demo trats did not elect a President to put the "better class" but the Democrats in office. The Democrats do not be set the Democrate in office. The Democrate do not be lieve that the Mugwumps are, or that the President is, better than the party, and have read in the holy Scrip tupes of the eld decision of the Scribes and Pharisoss or the one side and the publicans and sizners on the other Let the Democrate have courage, the courage which distinguished the leaders in the days of Andrew Jack distinguished the leaders in the days or annual son. Speak out! It is neither honest wise, nor expedientio mislead the leaders in other States. The De mocracy of New York have a hard fight before ther The battle ground is here. With a popular leader, wi a platfirm denouncing the centralizating and unconst tutional law called the Civil Service act, with its about frations New York Democrats can carry all before them, and New Jersey and Connecticut will go with them in fighting the battle of individual liberty and contituiona government.

The Sun Ferever!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We terrible decompliare. I hope Tax Sux (if not the other journals) vill profit by the forced experiment, and be prepared it the future, spite of bitasarda as they have in spite of not forced experiment, and they have in spite of nearly every other eartibly opposition, to get Tax Sux into the hands of its thousands of readers. If the paper total have been obtained by the aforesai when they were forced on account of the before men when they were forced on account of the sector-men-tioned bissard and the tied-up elevated roads to trudge back home again, they would have been a great dea-comforted and bum better able to accept the direct stances. You're respectfully, Manuella.

Not Right, but a was Worth the Money. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My news. THE LIVING MONARCHS OF EUROPE

Queen Victoria now holds a pla the oldest soversigns of Europe. In May of next year she will be 70 years of age. She has been on the throne for half a century. She en-joys good health, and bids fair to live and reign for many years yet. If she attains the age of her grandfather, George III., she will wield the sceptre (barring accidents) up to the year 1901. If at that time her son, the Prince of Wales, becomes King, he will have reached the ripe age of 60 years, and his tendency to baldness will, doubtless, have become more

marked than it is now. years of age, and his Empress, the daughter of Queen Victoria, is 48. Judging from photographs, he does not closely resemble his departed father in the face, but she looks very much like her mother. If Frederick should live to be as old as his father, and perhaps he may, he will wear his crown (barring accidents up to the year 1922. His ailments dim his pros pects, but the Scotch Dr. Mackennie may ban-ish his allments.

The King of the Belgians, Leopold IL, is 53 years old, and if he should reign till he reaches the age at which his father died he will be king up to the year 1910. He has been on the throne

nearly twenty-three years. The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is 58 years old, and he has worn the imperial crown for forty years. His predecessor was his uncle, who abdicated the throne in his favor when but 55 years of age, because he was tired of the turmoil and trouble. Francis Joseph is polished scholar, a linguist, an equestrian, an admirer of military pomp, and a charmer. He is healthy, and bids fair to reign for a long

time yet (barring accidents).

The King of Italy, Humberto L. is 44 years old, and has worn the crown since the death o his father, ten years ago. He is but the second of the Kings of United Italy, and his throne is in the eternal city of Rome.

The Emperor of Russis, Alexander III., is 43

years old, and mounted the throne after the murder of his father, seven years ago. The King of Denmark, Christian IX., is 70 years of age, or a year older than Queen Victoria, and is the second oldest monarch in Europe. He has wielded the sceptre for a quarter Queen. One of his daughters is the wife of e Russian Czar; another of them is wife of the heir apparent to the British crown, and his

second son is King of Greece. The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., is in his sixtieth year, and has reigned for sixteen years. He has favored some reforms. The King of Portugal, Luis L, is 50 years old.

and is a man of enterprise and progress. He has been for twenty-seven years a King. The power and authority of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., who is not yet two years old, is limited by the regency of his mamma. He never saw his royal sire.

The King of Greece, or King of the Hellenes.

Seorgios L. is 43 years of age, and has been King for a quarter of a century, or since he was 18, at which age he was elected to the Hellenic throne. He finds it a hard job to rule the modern Greeks or keep their favor. The sovereign or Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II., is 46 years old, and succeeded to

the throne twelve years ago, when the majesty who preceded him was deposed. He is the twenty-eighth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks. The King of the Netherlands, William III., is

the oldest monarch in Europe, being now of the age of 71, and will enter upon the fortieth year of his reign next Saturday, which is St Patrick's Day, though he is a scion of the royal ouse of Orange. Even in Holland the old monarch is merry at times. The King of Roumania, Carol I., is 49 years of age, and was proclaimed King only seven years ago, but before that time he had been for

ourteen years the Domnul of his subjects.

The King of Servis, Milan I., is 84, and was crowned only six years ago, but before that he had held the throne for fourteen years by election as Prince Milan Obrenovic IV. He is the fourth of his dynasty since Servia threw off the Turkish yoke in 1829. His predecess

was assessinated. The reigning Prince of Montenegro is Nicho las L. who is 47 years old, and has reigned for twenty-eight years.

In Germany there are three Kings and a Grand Duke besides the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, who are one. There are the King of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemburg, the King of Saxony, and the reigning Grand Duke of Baden.

There are in Europe two kingless countries-France and Switzerland. Both of these repubthe peace without the guidance of Kings or

The President of the French republic, Mr. Carnot, is 51 years of age, and was elected to office in December last. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic School in Paris, and held various offices before his election as President. There are over 88,000,000 people in the French

In the republic of Switzerland, the highest filefal of the Government is the Pres the Federal Council, who is elected by the Federal Assembly, holds office for the term of one rear and enjoys a salary of \$8,000 per annum The President for the present year is Mr. W. F. Hartenstein. A President is not eligible to reelection until a year after the end of his term

The people of the kingdoms and empires of turope, besides sustaining the sovereigns with their families and courts, have the privilege of apholding a prodigious system of aristocracy. It is well for us that our fathers broke the royal power in the United States and North

Incalle's Traiters.

What rhall I say, then, of Hancock, the heavy weight fighter, Winfield Scott Hancock, a man idolized by the army, He who so often had perilled his life for his people, Shedding his blood for his flag and the Union so freely, Giving himself, as some thought, to his country so freely What was he doing when fighting, or seemingly fighting

What was he doing at Gettyaburg where he fell Mangled and torn by the shot of the foes he was fighting Struck from his herse at the height of so splendid

What was he doing, I ask you, and what was he there

Fighting for slavery, fighting for Jefferson Davis, Milling off rebels to keep the rebellion alive, sir; Proving, by peril and wounds and his skill as a soldier, Only his faith in rebellion and love of the rebels. Proof! Do you want it? Why, proof is both plain and abundant.

Proof that is clear to the sight of the patriot Ingalia.

Did not the Democrate give him their best nomination!
Did not the Solid South vote for him freely and gladly!
That is enough sir. Yes, while the immaculate ingails Punished jayhawkers in Kansas for robbing of her roceta, Hancock, the traitor, at Gettysburg wounded, near

Simply was fighting for Jefferson Davis, his partner.

What of the other? Words fail me to speak of McClellan, George B. McClellan, Jeff Davis's intimate ally. He, when the great Union army, so nearly death stricken. Saddened, disheartened, demoralized, huddled so loosely, Was but a mob that was brave but in lack of cohesion Pulled is together, and made is an army with banners Confident, solid, the army that fought the whole s

through,
Winning at last by the disciplined strength that he What did he do it for! Why did he organize victory? Why did be take the great army to Torktown and Rich-

mond? Simply that he the Confederates' intimate ally, There might deliver that army to Jefferson Davis. Such was McClailan, the ally of rebels the traiter, He whom some silly ones, out of the army and in it, i Still would parade before men of the North as a hero Proof! Do you need it! The man was a Democrat

Plenty of proof for a patriot halling from Kansas, One whom his party abould greet with its best no tion.

Was not McClellan a candidate, straight Democratio-Yes, for the office filled nobly by Abraham Lincoln? That is symbolent; of course he was natural but a traiter

The Pronunctic and Grayden S. Using the High Explosives at Los WASHINGTON, March 14. The promp agreement of the House Military Committee to favor Mr. Laird's resolution upon the Graydon dynamite shell is a triumph for that ap This is a projectile designed for using the high explosives as the bursting charge of shells pro-jected from ordinary cannon with ordinary gunpowder. The resolution authorizes the use of certain Government property in or near Fort Monroe and Hampton Roads for further experiments with it. The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated, and the experiments are to be conducted under the direction of an officer of the army to be designated by Secretary Endloott, and an officer of the navy designated by Secretary Whitney. The trials are to be made within three months from the passage of the joint res-

There is now a well-developed antagonism between the advocates of the pneumatic system of using dynamite and those who are trying to employ it in ordinary guns with the service charge of powder. If this latter plan is possible to an unlimited extent, there is no nec sity for the former, which not only requires novel weapons and an apparatus for com-pressing air, but cannot attain the range of owder guns. The advocates of the air torpedo gun insist that only two or three pounds

pressing air, but cannot attain the range of powder guns. The advocates of the air torpedo gun insist that only two or three pounds of dynamite have ever been thrown from an ordinary cannon with its service charge, while a hundred pounds have been thrown in a pneumatic tube.

The bitterness of this antagonism has lately been aggravated by the fact that Lieut J. W. Graydon, who was formerly of the navy, has filed formal charges at the War Department against Capt, Zalinski for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen, founded on "words spoken in debate." This, though a civilian, he is entitled to do, and the charges in question have been referred by Secretary Endicott to Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, for a report upon the facts connected with them. The statements to which exception is taken by Mr. Grardon are alleged to have been contained in a lecture delivered by Capt. Zalinski. It is desired by the Secretary to know whether it was asserted in this lecture that Graydon's dynamite shells frequently exploded prematurely, and that three guns had been burst while experimenting with them, and also whether such statements. If made, are borne out by the reports of the Ordnance Department officers on their experiments with the Graydon shell.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is war to the knife between the two methods of using dynamite. Capt. Zalinski holds that the experiments conducted at Sandy Hook, in the early part of the present winter, by Ordnance Corps officers do not bear out the extreme claims made for the Graydon shell. He considers that the pamphlet published in the interest of the latter has excluded whatever in the report of the Board was unfavorable to the Graydon inventions, and put in only what is favorable. In his lecture in Washington he interest of the latter has excluded whatever in the report of the Board was unfavorable to the Graydon inventions, and put in only what is favorable. In his lecture in Washington he interest of the latter has also said that even at that the dynamite conta

THE BLUZARD STATE

Shall It be Admitted to the Union After Showing us its Real and Torribio Chi TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The prevalling sephyr, cyclone, blissard, or whatever it may be called, that has recently knocked. New York endways, is said to have originated in a mushroom. Territory or emand to have eriginated in a municipal territory or em-bryo State called Daketa, which lies comewhere out West, if I recollect rightly, and has an unenviable reputa-tion for manufacturing disagreeable weather and then sending it East just to see how we take it.

The said State is new knocking at the door and saking

to be taken into the Union, but, laying aside all p ship, do you think it would be just or wise to adm ship, do you think its would be just or wise to admit such a disreputable member into the family? If this is a significant was a simple of the was ther also breeds while still seniade, what might we expect if the once got full swing? In your evening addition of to-day you say that this hate breeze has cost New York some 57,000,000. How, don't you think that it would be a matter of policy and also sconomy on the part of the Government to pay Dakota the 57,100,000, or even \$5,000,000 at a pinch, and let her go off and smother hereaft in her own blismards.

I speak feelingly on this subject, having had to walk down from Forty-second street to the Past Uffice restorday in such a hurry that I had no time to stop and by a fan, and my judgment may therefore be somewhat himseed by reason of the inconvenience i suffered on the way. Bitli I am sure that you will agree with me when I state my opinion that Dakota weather does not sait our sensitive Lastern organizations, and entirely precinded the style of drees popularly known as darkefalet.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Experience of a Wise Man

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: I began to read THE SUR in 1860, and have been reading it, with but very slight intermissions, up to the present issue (March 14). I am sincere when I say that to be de-prived of either breakfast or Tus Suz, I will take the latter, although fully conscious that its reading matter can be better directed after breakfast. I have managed to obtain both up to date, thank the Lord! I read the history of the civil war daily in its pages. I have often read articles in it that did not please me, but my displeasure never made me cranky enough to drop it and

change to another paper.

It has grieved me to know that the fast-dying Knighus of Labor organization have placed a boycott on THE BUN but we also know that their power for evil and injury is past. Their task is as great as if the boycott was on your celestial namesaks. I am an ex-Knight of Laber, having become disguited with the order. I ceased to pay dues in it since September, 1886, and nearly ever one with whom I had a speaking acquaintance has followed my example—not at the same time, but gradually and by degrees. and by degrees.

My politics are Democratic, but I am guided in that direction mostly by Tax Sur. In the Mayoralty campaign of 1860 I was with Henry George, and I do not

think any ordinary individual was more anxious to see

him elected. I stood on the cerner with a badge pinned to the left lapel of my coat, and a bag of Heary George ballots in my hand from 7:80 A. M. till the polis closed, and then armed with a watcher's certificate witnessed the count. It was a sorry count for George. I have regretted ever since the part I tech in that election. I had the great satisfaction of rejoicing with Two Sur and the Hon, John R. Fellows on the mor and the Hon. John R. Fellows on the morning after the election of November, 1857, ever the great Democratic victory and the defeat of the Republicana, De Lancey Nicoll, the Werld, Pulitzer, and the devii. The Eus did yeoman service. I went to the poils on election day with the intention of voting but one ballet (John R. Fallows for District Attorney), because of the way the World junk shop had scandalized Fellows and his family, but so to vote the Democratic ticket entire, and so voted.
felt highly elated when I learned in Tax Sun next morn ing of the splendid victory, and also had the satisfac of learning, a day or so later, that every candidate, from the Alderman up, had been elected—a circumstance which never happened to me before in all the elections

has educated yours respectfully, 1,428 First Avenue, Youaville. White and Black.

I have participated in. Tux Sux is a great educator. It

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it that during great snow storms more colored men are seen than usually appear at other times? I noticed the same fact in the great snow storm of 1861 and—in Bos ton—in 1867. Is there some subtle but irredstible pas-sion for contrast that impels our colored fellow citizens to come out in force at the time when the contrast be tween them and their environment is most striking! I ask the question in good faith, of course, as a matter of curious interest, and in entire respect to the colored citizens. My experience of three great snow storms is however, that the colored men, sprung as they are from a tropical clime, are more numerously represented, proportionately, in the streets in such storms than on ther days, and than white or yellow men. Will som of the sociologists among your readers consider this MARCH 14.

He Beat the Elevated in Spite of the Sant TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: I beg to inform you that I walked from Laight and Washington streets in one hour and five minutes to Sixtieth street streets in one hour and new minutes to mixtuch arrors and First avenue. The elevated railroad oar left Ninth street the same time that I passed Ninth atreet, and I was five blocks abead of her when she got to Forty accord atreet station.

I wish to inform you that upon the same morning, the 12th when I could get no car, owing to the severe weather, I walked the same distance in one hour.

New York, March 12.

David Scarlor.

A Hard Death for a Veteran. Peter Reilly, a homeless man, was commit-ted for six mouths at the Fombs Police Court Tuesday by Justice Ford. He had been found drumk in a snew-drift in Worth atreet the night before. At midnighs Tuesday night he was found dead in his cell. He was a voteran of the late was.